fincouraging Tobacco Produc-

Mr. Morrill, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill to the Senate on January 4th, him, as the book of estimates had been "To reduce Internal Revenue Taxa-

This bill as it passed the House, June 27th, 1882, contained six pages. but in its amended form two of the original pages are erased, and a hunared and thirty five new ones added.

It was withdrawn last July, as our readers remember, because of the fact that the friends of the small tobacco producers, succeeded in getting in several amendments favorable to them, but the committee seems to have reconsidered its action in that matter, and come to the conclusion not only to let those amendments stand, but to defend and advocate them.

One of these amendments, and one for which the Examiner has been fighting for years, reads as follows:

"Farmers and producers of To-"bacco may sell at the place of "production tobacco of their own "growth and raising at retail directly 'exceeding one hundred dollars an

Secondly-

"Hereafter the special tax of a That is all there is in it. "dealer in manufactured tobaccoshall "not be required from any farmer, "planter or lumberman who furnishes "such tobacco only as rations or "supplies to his laborers or sm-"ployees in the same way other sup-"plies are furnished them, provided "in any one year."

The latter amendment which was effort will be made to increase the scope of the other.

tations and farms in our section, for after the inauguration of a President it will authorize the producers of of their choice. tobacco to dispose of their little crops of the weed without hindrance barter among the agricultural labor-

producer who wishes to retail his little crop of tobacce to his neighbors, must first pay a tax of two hundred and fifty dollars.

If this amendment becomes a law it will give great encouragement to the culture of tobacco in this region, and soon cause it to assume an important place among our agricultural products.

cow in April, unless the Nihilists an. accidents. ticipate the event by giving him a "Martyr's crown." They succeeded in depositing a letter in his bed-room

conversing on the subject and Little ly representative. Billy' threatens dire consequences to the President and Republican

A fire was discovered in a drug store in Meridian on Sunday night last by policeman Taylor. When he reached it he found a tank of kerosense dil enveloped in flames and proceeded to smother the blaze and consequently prevented a conflagration. Now, with what is Mr. Taylor to be accredited?

Treasurer Polk, of Tennessee, who is a defaulter to the extent of four hundred thousand dollars and fied a few days since, is reported by special telegram to the New Orleans Times-Democrat to office are drawing rapidly to a closer Jamin Franklin. In going up town from have been arrested in San Antonio, and that the full result of the late the Jackson depot on the cars, you pass Texas, on the 8th.

Manironia enjoyed a cold snap last much sooner after the field work goes to show-that it will be one of the

By unanimous consent the Senate specialists and proof readers. will vote upon the bill to restore Fitz John Porter to the army and tions are that the bill will pass by a respectable majority, receiving in addition to the solid Democratic vote, the support of Sewell, of New Jersey; of Virginia, and probably Jones, of Nevada and Chilcotte of Colorado.

Gov. Robie, of Maine, in his inaugural message, claims that his State PHILA takes the lead in the manufacture of COST, at cutton goods.

The Fight Against Cheap Trans-

Chairman of the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives, called upon the Secretary of War to designate such items in the River and Harbor bill passed over the President's veto last year, as he regarded as useless, wasteful, extravagant or partaking of the nature of "jobbery-" After several days of careful study of the bill and the any such items, and appeals to Gen. Wright, Chief Engineer of the Army, for ssistance in the search, Gen, Wright responded that he could do nothing for carefully revised before it was submitted to the Committee, and that every estimate was founded upon accurate surveys, and that these estimates only included such works as were not only o ommercial utility and a vantage, but perfectly feasible. And that the Appropriation bill represented but a small percentage of the works favorably re-

The New York journals and other sheets working in the interest of the great rail road corporations, have labored zealously in season and out of season to create a public sentiment that would intagonize the development of the people's roadways-the interior rivers and lakes-and thus retain for their masters the absolute control of the carrying trade; but though often challenged they have not been able to specify a single useless or extravagent item in the River and Harbor bill of 1882, or to point out a single instance that involved a "iob" or a "steal "

The simple issue is between the arti deial transportation routes whose control is in the hands of capitalists, and the 'to consumers, to an amount not, cheap roadways of nature. The man who opposes the improvement of the rivers by aid of the General Government. allies himself with the great corporations in a fight against cheap transportation.

THE SO called "Civil Service Reform Bill" passed the House without amendment, on the 4th inst, and will doubtless receive the President's approval. It is one of the most transparent humbugs that was ever coop-"that the agaregate so furnished ered into shape by Congress, and "shall not exceed one hundred pounds will be as ineffectual as the law proposing to effect the same objects that was the standing joke of the Hayes introduced by Senator George will regime. The civil service can only doubtless be made even more liberal be reformed by "a general housebefore the passage of the bill, and an cleaning from cellar to garret." as Gen. Cerro Gordo Williams, of Kentucky, said, and the Democrats expect The effect of the first amendment to effect that at the polls in 1884. will be beneficially felt on many plan- and to start the reform in earnest

THE Cincinnati Commercial insists had be upon regarding Ohio as a pivotal or expense, and make tobacco what it State, and says: "A Republican once was a medium of trade and victory here in October 1883, will victory here in October 1883, will
mean a Republican President in
1884." The fault in this prediction lies in the fact that every sensible Democrat is ready to concede that Ohio is a Republican State, and expects it to go Republican next October and every October, hence such a result will not tend in the slightest degree to the demoralization of the Democratic party, To be sure we carry it occasionally like we do Wisconsin, Maine and Massachussetts. but we never capture any one of the The cornation of the Czar of Rus- four in Presidential years and have sia will probably take place at Mos- ceased to anticipate such political

France claims to be a republic while England is a Kingdom, yet to any one at all conversant with the last week, notifying him of their ims condition of affairs in those two patience in regard to the promised countries it is apparent that the EDITORS EXAMINER: reforms, and warning him that they English people enjoy much the great- | Well, here I am, once more to bother possessed the power to enforce their demands and punish him for his is no country in the world in which set measure of liberty. In fact there with my foolishness. I reckon you will next expect to hear from me in Mexico. As open rupture has occurred be- freedom and the protection of life kind of country. I am still working An open rupture has occurred be-tween President Arthur and Senator and property to a greater extent, boy, is my colleague, working days. Mahone. It was brought about by than in the Sea girt realm that Young Bob Jones, of West Point, is here the President's appointment of Gen. grants the veto power to a sovereign in the City Office. Mr. C. Fleming is on eral Mosby to a vacant Judgeship in while it forbids its use, and is gov- Mr. Newt. Scale is just across the river, Virginia without consulting Mahona erne I absolutely by a parliament at Goldsboro, Mr. "Red" Rogders, form-Both exhibited a little temper while that in its ruling branch is thorough. erly telegraph operator at Aberdeen, and

> PROMINENT Colorado Republicans express the opionion that Secretary Teller that State to fill the term commencing poilcy of his chief or resign.

Thursday. The thermometer only registered 39 degrees below zero. force retained consists principally of

The election to fill the vacancy creao'clock on Thursday. The indica, district is regarded as Republican, though the Democratic candidate, Mr. Congress.

Last week'Mr. Page, of California, but subject to call 60,000,000, of the "windoms" or three and a half per

mers of Camden and Burlington reports upon which it was founded, the counties have recently been indicted Secretary confessed his inability to find for adulterating the milk that they put upon the market.

Senator George on the "Eleventh Hour" Reformers.

During the debate upon the "Civil Serice Reform Bill" in the Senate, Gen George, of Mississippl in the course of his able speech upon the measure, thus cloquently scored its new found friends and advocates on the Radical side of the

"I am glad, sir, that from some cause a change has come over the spirit of the dreams of many in reference to this subject. Whatever may be the cause, the change is solutary to the last degree. I rejoice that now the race seems to be as to who shall go ahead, who shall go furthest in the denunciation of the political practices and methods which this bill seeks to eradicate. Less than a year ago civil-service reform was a jest and by-word among statesman and politicians, and assessments of Federal office-holders to ruse the means of controlling elections was, if not openly defended as the right and proper thing to do, yet at least apologized for as a hazardess and venal peccatilia, a justifiable means to get and retain office. The bill of the Senator from Ohio slept on the table. It had but few friends, and it was not regarded as formidable enough, either in the vigor of its provisions or in the support it was supposed to have from the country to excite even active opposition. I am not sure, sir, but that my honorable friend, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Pexpuzzon], the author of the bill, was not regarded either as insincere in his advocacy of the measure or as a visionary schemer, or perhaps both. To-day, sir, all is changed. The levy of political assessment is regarded, if not as a great crime, at all events it is looked on as even worse in the politican's creed, namely, as a serious blunder. And more, sir, we seem at last to have arrived, with singular manimity, at the conclusion that a monopoly of office by the party by right of conquest at the polis, as Mr. Webst realied it, is not the safest and surest means of retaining power.

"At the beginning of my service in eans of retaining power.
'At the beginning of my service in

means of retaining power.
"At the beginning of my service in this body I placed myself fully and unequivocally by the side of the honorable Senator from Ohlo [Mr. PESDLETON] in advocacy of this measure, and I gave him the assurance of my earnest sympathy and support in many anxious conferences on this subject. So, sir, I have no new-born zen in my present support of this measure. I have only more apperature in the interest of this measure, in my present support of this measure. I have only more apperature in the interest of this measure, in my present support of this measure. I have only more apperature in the following the following the following the support of this measure. I have only more confidence that whatever may be wrong in our political methods, however strongly intrenched, will, before it is too inte, be corrected by the good sense and patriotism of the American people.
"The Republican party on this floor seem to have eaught something of the meaning of the recent elections. The President has not been unmindful of their grand lessons. Whether the conversion be genuine or not I leave to the determination of time. I must say, sir, the conversion was rather sandon.

termination of time. I must say, sir e conversion was rather sudden, now nothing like it in all history, sacre-

him, they were stricken down leal proscription and the key of political assessments that they come to Congress on the very first day of the session and demand the speedy passage of a law to prevent them from again asping into the crumes in the commission of which they have revelled for so many long and joyous years of their prosperity and power.

"The demand, I admit, is a little extraordinary. It is very much like a criminal, in the daily practice of committing wrong, asking that a law be passed to arreat him in his course. He admits the wrong he does; he denounces it; yet professes his imbility to reform without the sanction of a statute. That is their posi-

fesses his inability to reform without the sanction of a statute. That is their position, sir, singular as it may be. We have the specticle of a great party suddenly seized with remorse for its errors and its crimes, confessing its sins, yet also professing its inability to reform without the aid of a penal statute and the wholesome fear of the peniteutiary. I propose to give this aid and to produce this fear, not only in them, but in all others who may be tempted to do the same wrong."

Our Crescent City Correspond-

New OHLEANS, January 8, 1883.

the people enjoy the blessings of but I don't think I shall ever go to that Mr. Dunlap, operator from Prairie Station and afterwards at Muldon, are train dispatchers at Boyce, on that road.

The city has been troubled with heav fors the last few days and everything is of the Interior Department, who resign- damp and disagrecable. However, I ed his seat in the Senate to assume a spent a very pleasant time to day-at Cabinet position, will be re-elected from tended Dr. Palmer's Church in the forenoon and in the evening "took a turn on March 4th. Like any other sensible houses are supplied with electric light. man, he prefers the independent position The street car service and fire departof U. S. Senator to that of head of a ment are very fine and there are many Government Department where one is places of interest I visited a description forced to either thoroughly endorse the of which I would not think of burdening your columns with except a few of the most noted. Dr. Palmer's Church is a THE Census bureau discharged for fine edifice facing LaFayette Square, ty more clerks last week. This is an which is supplied with two very powerful electric lights and in the centre of indication that the labors of that which stands an excellent statue of Ben- London. census will be ready for publication It is said and that part which is now up finest of its kind in the South, Canal Street is THE Street of the city. At the crossing of St. Charles is a most exquisite work of sculptural art in a statue of Clay The Custom House and Post Office buildted by the death of Representative Orth, era House, in which Joe Jefferson is to place him on the retired list, at two of Indiana, takes place this week. The appear as Rip Van Winkle on to-morrow night. The Custom House here is said to be the largest in the United States. The St. Charles Hotel, faced by the St. Charles Ward, was effected over Orth to the next Theatre on St. Charles Street, is an elegant structure, as is the Theatre of that name. The most imposing sight that I Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Mahone, Department denies indignantly the res Exchange building, on Carondelet street port that he has been requested to resign, and says that at present he has no thought of vacating the post to which the President saw fit to assign him.

Exenange building, of Caronicer street.

It bids fair to eclipse anything of the good.—Carrallon Conservative.

Club grounds are very pretty indeed, but I am sorry that I cannot say as much for you think so little of may prove the foregunger.

THE total amount of bonds ex- away down at the French Market, which changed for three per cents., up to is, by the way, another point a few words about which might be of interest, but it January 1st, amounted to \$231,440,- is so far and after going around town There are new outstanding, here I had no time to visit either, however much I desired to do so,

The Military are to turn out to-morrow evening and have a grand parade. If I am not too sleepy I will endeavor to witness it so as to be able to report it to you New Jersey has a State inspector in my next letter. Every one here is of milk. Several wealthy dairy far- talking of Mardi Gras which is to occur on February 6th. I hope some of the boys and others from Aberdeen will come on to New Orleans as it will be much finer than in Mobile. If they do aud any of them will take the Red Line cars on St. Charles Street at Clay Statue on Canal, and come to the Jackson Depot, both Mr Burnett and myself will take great pleasure in showing them around town and do all in our power to make their visit to the Crescent City one of the greatest enjoyment. Would be delighted to see one or both the editors of the Examiner.

Yours, "THE bullet passed through Joseph's heart," says a press telegram from Wor cester, Massachusetts. The bullet came from a revolver that his brother sixteen years old, was "playing with." Loaded revolvers are kept within reach of chils dren in many homes, and such awful tragedies as that at Worcester are, of to be expected .- Washing

A Sketch of Gambetta's Life.

Leon Michel Gambetta was born at Caorr, April, 2 1838, his family being of ear Genoa. It was the original intention of his parents to educate him to the priesthood, but an accident occurring to him when about eight years of age, by which he lost the sight of his right eye, led to an abandonment of this dea. That he put out his eye voluntari ly, in order to be removed from the sen nary of Montauban, is entirely a fiction After leaving Montaubau, he entered the Lycce of Cahors, and at the age

ighteen took his degree. He then went o Paris and entered upon the study of law in which he became quite proficient, but he was chiefly distinguished for his ratorical powers, and it was by the advice of M. Valette, a deputy of the National Assembly in 1851, and one of the professors of the lawshhool, which Gambetta was attending, that he adopted politics as the business of his life.

In 1869 he was sent to the corps legislatif by the electors of Belleville, and also Marseilles, formulated a radical proramme, attacked the imperial constitution, protested against the plebiseite and the declaration of war. When the other purposes, such as driving the mpire fell with such a terrible crash he as nominated a member of the proviional government of September 4.

After Sedan he was appointed ministe of the interior, and remained in Paris ome time after the Germans had luvest dit. He was all on fire with patriotist he wanted the French to resist to the last : but, shut up like a rat in a trap, he had no opportunity to rouse the country cy. He resolved to get out of the then elenguered capital by a balloon, and h did, though not without running great risk. He alighted at Ameins, whence h went to Tours, where he was incrusted

with the control of the war department He did everything to fire the nation' press; be would not think of empitula tion or defeat; he was for continued battle while his compatriots had the ren pant of an army. He denounced in un measured terms the surrender of Met. as deliberate treason on the part of Bazaine, and declared that if the army wer rid of him it would be again victoriou as had been its record for generation His enthusiasm and endeavors came to late. When it was decided to appoint national assembly be sought by a decre dated January 31, 1871, to give the body a wholly republican character by direct ing that no official who had had any re lation to the second Empire should shar in the election. Bismarck objected to the decree, which was accordingly can celled, Gambetta then resigned ministry and went to Spain for a while to get rest and change. Although he had failed to achieve his purpose he prove his wonderful power and energy durin

of France. The close of the war and the election of M.Theirs to the presidency of the new republic left Gambetta without an occu pation adequate to his ambition, He had been hitherto unfriendly to Their because of that statesman's conservative attitude among the liberalists; now.how ever, he was found on the side of th president, and was recognized ere lang as an element of conciliation in the controversies between the moderates and altra radicals which agitated the early days of the republic. It may be that th misfortunes and mistakes of his military career had taught him the folly of preipitation and excessive zeal, for Gam betta now displayed a new character had become thoughtful and judicious

the time when he was really the dietato

This conduct had its effect in restoring public confidence in him, and ere long he was the recognized leader of th Republican forces. His first step to pecuniary fortune was the founding of the Republique Francaise, of which he became the political director, and his share in which brought 1883.

him in an income of about \$10,000 a year. His personal appearance has been thus described: He is very erect, carries his end in a dignified and firm manner, has a large but well shaped mouth, beautiful hands, gravish hair, and the left eye right and full of fire. All his facial characteristics betoken a man of the South. He is of medium height, has a the South. large trunk, broad chest, and moves lumsily. He tends to obeseness, but strives energetically to check this ten dency by exercise. He frequently walked from Paris to Versailles in company with a friend, and last summer he was hunting in the environs of Malmaison while the Paris newspapers had him in

He passed his summers at Ville-d'Avray, a little village of about 1,500 inhabitants, lying near Paris, between St. Cloud and Versnillies,—Selected.

J. M. DeLacy writes: 'I can assure that in no single instance has Du. MOFFETT's TEETHINA (Teething powders) proved a failure. We have tried Soothing Remes and everything known to us and i women, and Teethina is pre-emi-ntly a success and blessing to mothers

THE CONSERVATIVE starts out upon the New Year with glowing prospect and bouyant spirits. Many of our subscribers and patrons have expressed their appreciation of our feeble efforts in substantil manner, and we start upon the year without an enemy in the wide world that we are aware of-don't owe a dollar to the living or dead-with \$2,50 in our

the President saw fit to assign him.

PHILADELPHIA ONION SETS at COST, at J. W. ECKFORD'S

Phonix Drug Stora

Phonix Drug Stora

Club grounds are very pretty indeed, but I am sorry that I campot say as much for the Fair Grounds, which are greatly inferior to those at Aberdeen. I would like very much to give your readers a lescription of the Cathedral but it is

The Mississippi Mills.

The South is destined to become the Cotton Manufacturing centre of the world. Sooner, or later the capital of the North will be transferred, where it will pay the largest per centage on investments. Thus far, the manufacture of cotton in the are but two obstacles, to complete success; the absence of skilled labor, and want of sufficient capital. These are the only difficulties in the path of complete success, in the manus of complete success, in the manns facture of the raw material in the Sonth, but notwithstanding these difficulties, success has crowned the labors of all Cotton Manufacturing Companies in the South, which have been aren partially well accordance. South, but notwithstanding these been even partially well conducted.

We have here, the advantage of a salubrious climate, cheap labor, absence of "strikes," the raw material in transportation-which latter is a most important item. In presenting the subjoined data, relative to an in stitution, a correct, but partial electrotype of which accompanies this, we cannot refrain from expressing our gratification, at the signal and deserved success achieved, from the incipiency of the present management down to this good hour, by the Mississippi Mills, an institution purely Southern in its origin and control which from an embryo state has emerged into its present magnificent proportions, surrounded by its own creation, a large, and growing com-

civilization. The number of employees at pres ent, are between six and seven hundred; but in a few days the number will be increased to eight or nine hundred. The majority of the employees, are young ladies and children. Nearly all of them come from a radius of fifty miles from the Mills The working time is 66 hours per week. The monthly pay roll averages about \$10,000, monthly wages from \$8 to \$30. The employees are paid off regularly about the 20th of the mouth,

munity, enjoying the religious, polit

ical, and social advantages of modern

The power is furnished by two Harris Corliss Engines of four hundred horse power each. Three other smaller engines are used also for Dinamo Machines, which furnish the Electric Light, which makes the immense buildings as bright as day and makes the finest thread as visible as in sunlight. One of these engine is in Mill No. 1, the other in Mill No. 2. Steam is furnished the Mills Dye House, etc., by 8 Tubular Boil

ers of seventy-five horse power each The Mills consume annually about Million, Six Hundred and Eighty Thousand pounds of co ton. Every pound of this cotton is bought and he cash paid for it, at the door o the Mills. The consumption of Wool, is about 750,000 pounds. A arge proportion of this is bough here, but some of it, particularly fine grades, is purchased in Texas, and ther wool-growing States.

The Mills manufacture in Wooler goods: Cassimers, Doeskins, Jeans

fweeds, and Linseys.
In white Cottons; Sheeting, Shirtings, Towels, and Osnaburgs. In colored cottons : Checks, Plaids and Cottonades. Large quantities of Rope, Sewing Thread, and Yarns, Cotton, and Woolen, are also manufactured.

Heretofore the Mills have been cunning 8000 Cotton Spindles .- They re now adding two thousand cotton pindles, thus giving them a total of Ten Thousand Cotton Spindles. They are now running seven sett of Woolen Cards, and are adding six

setts, thus making a total of Thirteen Setts Woolen Cards in operation. There is now in operation Four hundred looms, but in a few days a hundred will be added, thus giving them Five hundred looms in operation. They have also purchased other new machinery, a new and cost-ly turning lathe, being a part thereof

but we have no space to enumerate in detail. The Company has recently erected a very spacious, and magnificent brick bailding, which will be occupied by two prominent Mercantile Firms in town, and the building in which their Central Office is now located will be transformed into magnificent packing and sample rooms, with all neces

sary improvements. For the year ending September 1882, the Mills manufactured 2 800, 000 yards cotton goods; 739,000 yards woolen goods; 72,000 lbs. yarns and 150,000 lbs. cotton ropes besides s samless sacks, and a first class article of towels. It will be observed that in view of the recent addition of machinery the production will be largely increased during the year

The Mississippi Mills are an honor to the Commonwealth, and bave demonstrated beyond possibility of denial, the practical feasibility of successful Cotton manufacturing in

A visit to the site selected for the Asy lum, one day this week, revealed the facthat considerable work has already been done on the stucture. The magnitude of the undertaking can hardly be ciated by those who have not been on the brick work of the basement of ground. he main building is completed, and the foundations of the two wings laid and up several feet. The building including the wings, will have a front of 300 feet, and the main building a depth of 100 feet and will have four stories including the basement. Just when the building will be completed is not guessable, but from what we could see, so far as our judg. ment goes, the present appropriation of \$60,000 will not bear more foorth the expense necessary to its completion, and the building will necessarily have to remain in an unfinished condition until the legislature can make the neces-sary approipriation.—Meridian Sun.

"Troubles often come from whene we least expect them." Yet we may often prevent or counteract them by prompt and intelligent action. Thou sands of persons are constantly trouble with a combination of diseases. Disease kidneys and costive bowels are their cormentors. They should know that Kid-ney-Wort acts on these organs at the same time, causing them to throw off the poisons that have clogged them, and so renewing the whole system.

to The Diamond Dyes for family use have no equals All popular colors easil dyed, fast and beautiful. 10 cents a pack

Cheapest Bibles Ever Furnished Agents, 2000 tures. Both Verdees New Testament AGENTS WANTED AGENTS WANTED

Heated Controzersy Between Senators Logan and Vance.

Special to the Times Democrat. WASHINGTON. Jan. 5.—It is reported that rather a heated talk took place between Senators Logan and Vance, last evening, soon after Logan finished his last speech in the Fitz John Porter case. In his speech Mr. Logan, referring to the solid democratic vote in favor of Fitz South, has been on an experimental scale, but the results have been of a most gratifying character. There are but two obstacles, to complete

> Mr. Vance walked over towards the republican side, and meeting Mr Logar near the main entrance to the chamber, said: "that was a d-n mean speech of

ern Senators in not voting with you, and you made a charge that is wholly un-founded and unjustifiable. You know very well that the Southern Senators have not said a word in this debate of at our doors, and consequent saving the Fitz John Porter case, and haven't attempted to influence any votes in his behalf. We have voted to suit ourselves and that we have a right to do without having flung at us such a charge as you have made. The Porter case was not brought up by us and was not cham-pioned by us. The case is under the sole care of two Northern Senstors—one a republican the other a democrat. If we didn't want to read the evidence o listen to your speech, that was no reason for your attack on us."

The two Senators had a good dea more talk of the same character, during which both showed considerable temper.

OR HARTER'S IRON TONIC

OR. HAR'ER'S HRON TONIC.
This medicinal preparation is one out of a thousand of the patient kind placed before the public which has what it claums, "intrinsic merits," and does afford relief in diseases like dyspepsia, general debility, and many kinds of disorders peculiar to females. It has received the endorsement of hundreds of people of good standing throughout the country, and should it sometimes fail to effect a cure, it may be taken without deleterious results. It has become a staple medicine with druggists. One or two bottles, used in season, may save a heavy bill from the family physician.

MRS. J. H. REED, of New York.

ARTISTIC HAIR WORKER AND MANUFACTURER OF

FINE WAVES.



Coiffures, Knots Switches, and Everything Pertaining to the Latest Styles of Hair Dressing.

Will be at Room 9, Gordon House this week only, and invites the least and examine her specialties.

WEST SIDE

Gordon House Block ABERDEEN.MISSISSIPPI.

KEEP A FULL STOCK OF Drugs. Medicines, Paints, Oils. Dye-stuffs, Soda,

Pepper, Ginger, All-Spice, Cloves, Gellatine, Toilet and Laundry Soaps,

Cream Tartar. Flavoring Extracts. Perfumery, Stationery, Starch, Bluing.

Garden and Field Seeds, Lamps, Cooking Oil.

Window-Glass, Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes. Matches,

And everything pertaining to the Drug Trade, at prices as low as can be found in the State, and guarantee every article sold by them to be just as represented; and very respectfully ask their friends and the public to call and see them when in need of goods in the drug line.

SHELL & TINDALL.

September 28, 1882.

THE PARLOR

Shoe and Hat Store

ELKIN & SYKES, Prop'rs.

QUALITY, QUANTITY and PRICE Dur goods are all fresh. We are prepared to please and suit one and all, the large and the small, the young and the old, the short and the long, in

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS, CAPS, Blacking, Brushes, Shoe Polish, An deverthe best of Shoe-Strings

Our stock is Large and Varied Being thankful for past favors, we are determined to keep up our Stock,

BUY CHEAP AND SELL CHEAP And give our customers the best of goods for the smallest prefit possible. ELKIN & SYKES.

How to Cure Consumption? COUSSENS COMPOUND



NASHVILLE, TENN.

Whiskies,

Brandies,

For sale by G. W. ELKIN

Aberdeen, Miss. A. M. WORTHAM & CO.

> Wines and Cigars

Aberdeen, - - - Miss.

Our goods are of the very best quality and we shall exert our utinost efforts to please all who may favor us with their custoin. We also have in connection with our bar, a large and elegant **BILLIARD HALL**

Amply provided with new and excellen Billiard and Pool Tables, to which we in vite the lovers of that kind of sport and A. M. WORTHAM & CO. CANCERS CURED.

Cancers.

Dr. R. A. MINNIS

Of Aberdeen, Miss.,

Fecs Required in Advance For the beneat of those afflicted he is permitted to refer to the following persons, every one of whom were pronounced by their Physicians se beyond the hope of cure: Mrs. J. B. Prewitz, Callaon Co., Miss., Canter of 12 year's standing Mrs. M. M. Hoffman, Buena Vista, Miss., of 1 years standing; M. C. Manasco, Buena Vista Miss., 8 years standing; M. Belourdson, Smithville, Miss., 16 years standing; T. F. Jones, Aberdeen, Miss., 7 years standing, and had been cut three orout times; J.C. Lawrence, Aberdeen, 9 years standing, and meron to mention.

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I doz. Card Photographs, 8 Half doz. ... One-quarter doz Card Photographs, One Cabinet Photograph, Dublicate copies, I Pannel Photograph,

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Postively Restores the Hearing, and
is the Only Absolute Cure for
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It has performed a miracle in my case.

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Having bought out these stables and stock, I will be found at my Stables at all times to wait on customers, regardless of trouble or expense. I am preparing for everything in my line of business, and hope to have the patronage of those wishing anything in my line. It is never trouble for me to wait on my customers a the most reasonable terms.

Respectfully,

J. D. MORGAN.

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Trustee's Sale. By virture of the provisions of a Trust Deed Executed to me March 11th 1876 by Patrick Hamilton to secure a debt there-in described Mrs. A. E. C.Sale, and at her request, Iwill on

saturday Feb. 10th. 1883, in front of the Gordon House, formerly Commercial Hotel, in the town of Aberdeen, within legal hours, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following lands in Monree county to wit: The why of swid and the nwid of section 28;—the sky of the swiy of section 21;—twenty six acres in the south part of the nig of the swiy of Section 21; and forty—nine and a half acres in the south part of the self of said Section 21, said 49% acres being all that tract of lying in the sky of said self of Section 21, south west of the public road running from Aberdeen to Thomas Words place—all said lands being in township 13, range 6 east, containing 395% acres—the same being more particularly described in a Deed from Robert Paine and wife to said Patrick Hamilton, now on record in the Chancery Clerk's office of Monroe county. I will convey to the parchaser such title as is vested in me as Trustee.

E. H. BRISTOW.

Dec. 4, 1882—td. Saturday Feb. 10th, 1883.

Dec. 4, 1882-td.

Administrator's Notice.

Whereas, letters testamentary on the 6 tate E. R. Baker, deceased, by the ifonorable Chancery Court of Monroe county in vacation. December 11, 1882, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said decedents estate to exhibit the same and have them registered by the clerk of said county, in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be foreverbarred.

R. E. HOUSTON, Dec. 21, 1882.

Administrator. barred. Dec. 21, 1882.

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